THE

Caledonian Mercury.

No. 9537. EDINBURGH, MONDAY, OCTOBER 14. 1782.

FRENCH LANGUAGE.

MR MOFFAT, who, after finishing a regular course of education at the University of Edinburgh, has resided near two years in PARIS, and devoted his whole time and attention to the improvement of his knowledge in the FRENCH LANGUAGE, under the best Masters, proposes to begin immediately to instruct Young Ladies and Gentlemen in that necessary branch of polite literature. He will teach his public classes at his lodgings at Mrs M'LEAN's, head of Cant's close, and attend those who incline it privately at their own apartments.

LOST, on Friday last, betwixt the Parliament Close and the head of the Canongate,

A PROMISSORY NOTE of Sir William Forbes, James Hunter, and Company, for FIFTEEN POUNDS Sterling, with two partial payments marked on the back. As payment is stopped, it is of no use to any person but the proprietor.

Any person who has found said note will please return it to the Publisher of the paper, and they will be suitably rewarded.

MONEY.

TO be LENT, on heritable security, at Martinmas next, Two different sums of 700 l. and 600 l. Sterling.

Enquire at Robert Brown writer to the signet, Bristo-street, Edinburgh.

By order of the Right Honourable
The Lord Provost, the Magistrates and Council of the City of Edinburgh,

ALL-HALLOW-FAIR of this City is to begin on Monday the 11th of November next, at twelve o'clock noon, to continue the usual time; and is to be kept and held in the MIDDLE BEARFORD's PARK.

SUGARS AND COFFEE
FOR EXPORTATION.

TO be SOLD by public sale, at Lawson's Coffeehouse, Leith, on Thursday the 24th instant, at eleven o'clock forenoon,

70 Hogsheads Muscovado Sugar.
16 Ditto Clay'd ditto.
65 Bags and 26 Casks Coffee.

For particulars, apply to Samuel Anderson, Edinburgh; or William Cundell, Leith; with whom samples of the goods may be seen.

PETER AND FRANCIS FORRESTER

HAVE now imported, and are selling at their Yard and Warehouse in Leith,

A Large Cargo of Best MEMEL LOGS.
RUSSIA IRON, sorted sizes.
St Petersburgh PLANKS and BATTONS.
Gottenburgh DEALS.
12 Head St Petersburgh FLAX.
Some Very Good CODELIA.

N. B. At their Warehouse in Edinburgh, an Assortment of RUSSIA LINEN, &c.

COPARTNERY DISSOLVED.

BY Mutual Consent, the Copartnership betwixt WILLIAM MOFFAT AND CO. Tea and Spirit Dealers in Edinburgh, is dissolved.

All persons indebted to the Company are requested to pay William Moffat their accompts, &c. who is fully empowered to grant discharges; and such as have claims on the Company will please give in notes thereof to him, who will regularly pay them.

N. B. The business is still carried on in all its branches by WILLIAM MOFFAT, where the Public may depend on finding goods of the very best qualities, and most reasonable terms.

Edinburgh, 4th October 1782.

LONDON.

The following is the report made by the Prince Stadtholder to the Committee of their High Mightinesses, respecting the Orders given to the Marine, &c.

"SINCE the return of the fleet into the Texel, I have not failed to do all in my power to hasten the sailing of it again speedily. For this purpose I went to Niew Diep, on the 20th of August, to inform myself of the exact state of the ships belonging to the republic, and if they were fit to put to sea. On the 21st I held a conference with the general naval officers, at which the Counsellors and Ministers of the Admiralty, who happened to be there, assisted. I have not wished to conceal from your High Mightinesses the minutes of that conference, and I shall finally refer myself to their most ample contents. Your High Mightinesses will there see, that a ship and four frigates will be ready in a few days; eight ships of the line in ten days; and four others in a few days after. I have strongly recommended the utmost diligence to be used in preparing the ships for getting to sea again as soon as possible. And upon the advice which I received of several English ships being cruizing in the North Seas, I gave orders for dispatching from the Texel the galliot le Dauphin, and from the Maese, the cutter l'Epervier, for Drontheim; and also to freight as many neutral vessels as possible for the same voyage, to give notice to Captain Van Gennip, who commands the fleet of the republic which escort the ships of the India Company, that are now expected at Drontheim, of this English fleet, that he might take such measures as were necessary for securing the convoy. I here annex the letter which I dispatched on the 22d ult. to Vice-Admiral Pichot, to Rear-Admiral Dedel, and to Captain Van Gennip, and shall refer myself to their contents. Ten days having elapsed in refitting the ships, I wrote to Vice-Admiral Hartsink a letter, dated the 1st inst. a copy of which I here deliver to your High Mightinesses, referring myself to the contents of them for the greater brevity, together with the Admiral's original answer, dated the 2d inst. to the copy of my reply on the 3d, and to the Admiral's two letters dated the 4th, the first of which was brought me by Lieut. Hartsink, the second by Capt. Staring. On the 5th I sent for the Fiscal Counsellors Bildom of the Admiralty of the Maese, and Mr Vaader Hoop of that of Amsterdam, with the Vice-Admiral Reynst and Zoutman, to consult with them upon Admiral Hartsink's letter. I annex their opinions, together with the minutes of the letter, which I sent to Admiral Hartsink by Captain Staring on the 6th, at midnight, and a copy of my letter to the Admiral on the 30th.——On the same day I received a piece of intelligence by Lieutenant Smeet, which I communicated to Admiral Hartsink. I annex the copy of the letter which I sent to him with this notice. On the 7th Captain Comte de Welderen arrived express with Admiral Hartsink's letter of the 6th, wherein your High Mightinesses will find a copy of the results of the council of war held on the 4th. After this letter I resolved to go to Niew Diep, to cause a council of war to be held in my presence, and to take, as circumstances should direct, such resolutions as the service of the state seemed to require. I sent Colonel Bentick with the letter to Admiral Hartsink, the copy of which I deliver to your High Mightinesses. On the 8th I received the annexed from Admiral Hartsink, in answer to mine of the 6th. The same evening I set off, and on Monday the 9th I summoned a council of war. I have thought it my duty to communicate to your High Mightinesses the minutes of what passed at it, together with the opinion of Admiral Zoutman. Your High Mightinesses will there see the unanimous sentiments of all the General Officers and Captains present. I hesitated to order the sailing of the fleet, contrary to their united opinions, but contented myself with directing them to keep the ships well victualled and watered, that they might be equipped for sailing the first favourable opportunity, and applied to your Noble Mightinesses, to inform me of the intentions of their High Mightinesses respecting the sailing of the fleet; and if it was their pleasure that it should put to sea, contrary to the unanimous opinions of the officers of the navy. I have already charged Admiral Hartsink, in presence of several officers, to sail without waiting for further orders, as soon as he should learn the English fleet, which cruized on our coasts, had returned to the Channel, as it was then to be supposed that Lord Howe was either gone or going to Gibraltar, referring myself to the special orders which I gave him in my letters of the 1st, 3d, 6th, and 7th of September.

I hope to have fulfilled herein the intentions of your High Mightinesses; and I am ready to send such orders respecting the sailing of the fleet as your High Mightinesses shall think fit, having caused them to keep in readiness for sailing as soon as the wind and the tide shall permit."

It has been asserted by some political philosophers, that a whole nation is as subject to fits of madness, as unfortunate individuals are. A correspondent desires to know whether the following may not be symptoms of such a disease:

1st, That they who thought that *the expences of America* should not be paid out of the pockets of Englishmen, but by an easy contribution from *America herself*, should be thought bad and corrupt men, and wicked Ministers, by those very *Englishmen*.

2dly, That when a rebellion broke out against this reasonable demand, (intended for the ease of Englishmen) and was fomented by France and Spain, those men who spoke in support of the rebellion, and ascribed the worst motives to its opposers, should be *huzza'd by Englishmen*.

3dly, That those who were struggling to retain the trade of America for Englishmen, and consequently to keep the bread in Englishmen's mouths, should therefore be unpopular with those very *Englishmen*.

4thly, That those gentlemen who have applauded the Irish Volunteers, and encouraged them to separate themselves from England, that those who surrendered our rights over Ireland in one day, without the least stipulation for *Old England*, should be called *the friends of the people*, when that very *people* will lose half their trade and manufactures by this stroke, as they will soon severely feel.

5thly, That not one man is *now* to be found in either House of Parliament, who offers one word in favour of Old England, being sure thereby to draw upon himself the imputation of being a *slave*, a *courtier*, a *hireling*, a *murderer of Americans*, an *enemy to the liberties of Ireland, America, and of mankind*; these epithets he would certainly receive from the *men of the people*.

6thly, That the only successful commander we have had during the war, viz. Lord Rodney, should first be persecuted by Mr B—, Mr F—, Col. B——, &c. upon the tales of a Jew from St Eustatius, and should be recalled in the midst of victory, to make way for an officer who never had commanded more than a single ship, but who was their *dead vote*, and very warm partizan; and all this with little indignation of the people of England.

7thly, That Sir Cecil Wray should be preferred to Lord Hood by the people of Westminster, who had shewn himself to be, perhaps, the first naval officer existing, and having acquired the thanks of Parliament, and dignity from the Crown.

8thly, That the people of England should endure to hear of an alteration in that constitution which was *founded at the glorious Revolution*, and perfected after the Protestant accession; and that these men should be deemed, called, or call themselves *Men of the People*, who, because of some inequality in the representation, (which existed in the most glorious times equally as now) would begin amendments, as they are called: So they were in the days of Charles the First, and those pretended amendments ended in *ruin*.

9thly, That the people of England's favour should be courted, and for the moment obtained, by moving in Parliament, as General C —— did, that "Englishmen should not use their "arms, but that the Americans should continue to use theirs," and this man immediately promoted to a high military station, and made a Cabinet Minister.

If these be symptoms of national madness, it is to be hoped our *copious bleedings* and great expences will cool our brains, and enable us to see that we ought to shake off republicans, hypocrites, adventurers, who get great offices, and great dignities, and pensions; and to be ruled by men of moderation, character, great property, and a deep stake in the welfare of the country.

When Admiral Rodney relieved Gibraltar in the year 1780, with the same incumbrance of transports and traders as Lord Howe has, it was exactly two months from the day he sailed to the arrival of his official dispatches from that fortress. He sailed on the 27th of December; his letter from the rock is dated the 27th of January, and it did not arrive here till the 27th of February following. The public will judge from this, what no accounts can be expected from Lord Howe for at least three weeks to come.

FOR THE CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

Addressed to the Honourable the TRUSTEES *for the* TURNPIKE ROADS.

THE continued wet weather, in the spring months of this year, gave an unfavourable reception to the seeds that were thrown into the earth. The long protracted frosty weather afterwards checked their springing, and made all kinds of vegetation very backward. The summer months have been uncommonly wet, cold, and uncomfortable; the atmosphere cloudy, thick, and moist; the winds more than usual from the east; the sun seldom shined, and very little nourishing heat.

From these causes the harvest is rendered exceedingly late; the grain of a bad quality, and scanty; the fruit in gardens, as well as in the fields, crude, watery, and insipid, nothing having ripened to perfection; from whence diseases of various kinds, principally among the poor, may be dreaded; and it is notorious, that the malignant ulcerous sore throat and rash fever is more prevalent at present, than it has been since 1752.

The prices of grain are already risen to an uncommon height; and, from the universal failure of the crop through the whole island, and by all accounts likewise from the continent, it must unquestionably rise much higher; whereby the aged, widows, orphans, such as are sick, or have many children; nay, even the industrious labourers of all denominations, must be reduced to a very straitened allowance.

No doubt the landed gentlemen will enquire into the cases of the poor living on their estates, and generously relieve them; and even many, whose honest endeavours in their line of life have been, by Divine Providence, blessed with success, and raised above want, will also contribute their mite. But, alas! I am afraid this will be inadequate to the numerous necessities.

Every good subject, therefore, from the common ties of humanity in social life, but more especially from the enlightened doctrines of Christianity, is called upon to propose laudable schemes for the relief of the poor, through a long and severe winter. I would therefore humbly propose to the Honourable the Trustees for the Turnpike Roads, that the men employed in repairing these roads, or, at least, as many of them as are able to earn their bread at other labour, might be discharged for a longer or shorter time, as they shall see expedient, and the surplus money appropriated to purchase meal, or otherwise relieving the industrious poor.

The acts of Parliament respecting turnpike-roads I never had an opportunity of seeing. Whether they have authority, in such pressing cases of necessity, to bestow it on so laudable a charity, I do not pretend to know; but I presume their powers are ample, and a grant might be easily procured: Nay, if the Trustees should take it upon them to bestow it in this manner, and the lamentable case of the poor, from dearth of provisions, was properly stated by the Lord Advocate, or any of his colleagues, before a British Parliament, they would instantly and unanimously pass an act of indemnity, as has been frequently the case in similar circumstances, during the recess of Parliament, with the immediate servants of the Crown.

The radical turnpike-roads, in the environs of the metropolis, are in excellent repair; the funds of the tolls are immense, and cheerfully paid by people of all ranks; and I think the most obdurate heart would not put the postponing of their repairs, a few months, in competition with the joy and relief it would give to hundreds that will be ready to starve with want.

Should this plan be adopted, the Trustees might easily allocate the quota to different parishes, according to their valued rent, number of examinable persons, or any other method may be thought proper: If converted into meal, the ministers and elders, or others competent, might give tickets to the really necessitous, to be served in small quantities, at moderate prices, once a week, by some person of fidelity, without fee or reward.

The case of the families of even industrious labourers, in rigid winters, is at all times pitiable. The mere relation of it to the young and thoughtless, the gay and giddy, is like the wake of a ship in the ocean; but to such as are, *ex officio*, daily conversant with them, the impression is not so easily effaced; and the foreboding distress from want to the poor the ensuing winter, is truly lamentable.

Thus, Mr Printer, I have disburdened my mind of the outlines of a plan I have ruminated some time, seemingly practicable, and, in my opinion, highly eligible; not oppressive to individuals, and which, if put in execution, might prevent riots and mobs, rouse the desponding thoughts, and gladden the hearts of numberless indigent poor, through a severe winter. Let me recommend the plan, in particular, to the patronage of the Ladies, whose many amiable and endearing graces attract their sympathy for every object of distress, raise them superior to every difficulty, and induce them to lead the van in all instances of compassion and charity.

——*Si quid novisti rectius istis,*
Candidus imperti: si non, his utere mecum.

By giving the above a place in your useful paper, you will much oblige a constant reader.

K——g's C——d, Yours, &c. R. S.
14th October, 1782.

PRICE OF STOCKS, OCT. 10.

Bank Stock shut.
4 per cent. Ann. 1777, shut, 74½ a ¼ opening.
3 per cent. con. 57½ a ⅝.
3 per cent. red. shut.
3 per cent. 1726, —
Long Ann. 17 1-16th a ⅛.
Short Ann. 1778, 12 13-16ths a ¾.
India Stock, —
3 per cent. Ann. shut.
India Bonds, par a 2 prem.
South Sea Stock, —
3 per cent. Old Ann. shut.
Ditto New Ann. 57⅛ a ⅜.
Ditto 1751, —
Exch. Bills, 2 a 3 prem.
Navy Bills, 10s. disc.
Lot. Tick. 16 l. 15 s. a 13 s.
3 per cent. Scrip. 59½ a ⅝
4 per cent. Scrip. 74 a 73¾.
Omnium, —

WIND AT DEAL,
Oct. 9. E.

From the SUPPLEMENT *to the* AMSTERDAM GAZETTE.

Paris, Sept. 27. A courier from the Count d'Artois, who left Gibraltar on the 14th ult. arrived here on Wednesday with the following journal of the siege:

On the 8th of September the English made the last effort to destroy the works, seeing that they were nearly completed. By break of day the discharge of red-hot bullets began, and continued with the greatest violence until night. They succeeded in firing the ricine batteries in more than fifty places; which, however, the besiegers quenched very soon, almost entirely, except the Mahon battery, the weakest of them all, which they were obliged to abandon to the flames. The enemy poured in more than six thousand shot. The French troops, who protected the front of the line, shewed on this occasion the most undaunted bravery and activity. They had 25 killed and 34 wounded. The Spaniards, on this day, had 30 killed and wounded. The night was spent in repairing damages, and unmasking the batteries of the new works.

9th. At four o'clock in the morning our line began their fire, discharging 130 pieces of cannon and 54 mortars, at the same time, against the place. The English returned our fire but weakly. This day a privateer belonging to the enemy, mounting 6 guns, from Leghorn, eluded the vigilance of the Spanish fleet, and landed at Gibraltar. The Princes appeared on the lines, and viewed the playing of the batteries.

10th. Nothing remarkable. The batteries began firing in a manner which they will continue till the end of the siege, viz. from every cannon 50 balls, and from every mortar 20 bombs, in 24 hours.

11th. At night a fire was kept up against the garrison, which was returned by a brisk discharge of case shot. The besiegers lost not a man. In the night a deserter brought intelligence that the fire had done little or no damage; that the garrison wanted neither provisions nor ammunition. Governor Elliot had announced that the English fleet was expected to arrive soon.

12th. The combined fleet, consisting of 27 Spanish and 12 French ships, anchored in the Bay of Algesiras; they met with bad weather, and had been detained some days at Cadiz, although the Invincible and Le Guerrier were the only ships which entered the port of Cadiz. M. de la Motte Piquet lost only 60 men, and landed 400 sick; he was indisposed himself, but is now recovered. In all, the French landed at Cadiz 1400 sick, and the Spaniards 400. There were here already 2 French and 7 Spanish ships of the line, which, joining the others, made up their number 48 in all.

13th. At seven o'clock this morning the ten floating batteries left Puenta Maillorca, and at half past nine came to anchor at 250 fathoms from between the Old and New Mole, under the fire of the enemy; a manœuvre, without doubt, as brave as ever was practised at sea. At this time it is impossible to convey an idea of the dreadful fire which took place between our lines, the floating batteries, and the garrison.

14th. In the morning we lost every thing excepting our honour. The floating batteries, which were believed to be proof against the balls and bombs, were found to be entirely insufficient. In a moment the whole were set on fire. The fire raged prodigiously, particularly in that battery in which was the Prince of Nassau. By a miracle it happened, that he was neither killed, wounded, burnt, nor drowned. Never did the bravery of the two nations shine with so much advantage as in this unfortunate attack.

About noon all the floating batteries were blown up or sunk; the loss of the besiegers was about 12 or 1500 men. The red-hot balls and bombs did execution in all parts.

Paris, Sept 27. Half an hour after the arrival of the courier who brought the dispatches from the Count d'Artois, a courier arrived from Spain, who had left the camp before Gibraltar on the 17th, who brings word that the Duc de Crillon, according to an accurate list, makes out that there were 71 Spaniards and 35 French killed on the sea-side, in the attack of the gun-boats, and about 200 wounded.

The floating batteries did great execution during the 10 or 12 hours that they could fire. It certainly was not expected that General Elliot could fire red-hot balls on all these batteries; he must have prepared an incredible number of furnaces for that purpose; he began firing them about two hours after the attack began, and the floating batteries received 4600 red-hot balls. During the day they could but extinguish the fire by means of engines, which supplied them with a vast quantity of water; but as they could not be supported by any of the line-of-battle ships or gun-boats, they could not hold it. The strong westerly wind prevented the ships of war and the bomb ketches bearing a part in the attack, and it should seem that the Duc de Crillon did not proceed with so much caution against Gibraltar as he did against Mahon, and that he too soon gave way to the ardour of his troops, letting the batteries go to the attack at a time when it was impossible for the fleet to second them.

The Prince de Nassau had acquired great honour; his boat was on fire on all sides; he sent word of his situation to the Duke de Crillon, and desired Don Cordova to send him the boats from the Combined fleet; but before they could arrive, a long time elapsed, during which the Prince was left open to the enemy's fire, without being able to return it, and was obliged to throw his powder into the sea for fear of blowing up. Seven of the floating batteries were burnt by the enemy's fire, and the three others which could not be towed away by reason of the high wind, were set fire to by their own crews before they left them; the land batteries did great execution; on the evening of the 14th they still continued firing, and the enemy who had suffered much, returned it but faintly; it remains now to be seen what Admiral Lord Howe will do; the meeting of the two fleets will certainly determine the fate of Gibraltar, for notwithstanding the loss of the floating-batteries, we have force sufficient left for an attack by sea, and if the garrison does not receive a supply of ammunition and provision, we may yet succeed in the reduction of it.

Paris, Sept. 29. The Marshals of France having held a council of war upon the manner in which Gen. Elliot destroyed the floating batteries, have summed up the whole in this question, "Whether the English General has not gone beyond the laws and usages of war in firing with red-hot balls against the Spanish vessels?"

It is said, that after the naval fight before Pondicherry, a secret but authentic convention was entered into with Louis XVth, by which the use of red-hot balls was in future prohibited, as being against the laws of humanity, and unworthy of brave and honourable enemies.

Some military men are of opinion, that although the red-hot balls may not be used between fleet and fleet, yet that General Elliot had a right to use them against the floating batteries.

Hague, Oct 2. A report spread here fixes the public attention, namely, that the Duke de la Vauguyon had been instructed in his conference last Wednesday, that "the King his master would not be displeased to see the Republic send ten or fourteen men of war to Brest, to form a junction with the ships there, in order to strike a blow against the common enemy, and that his Excellency expected an answer in form."

LONDON.

Yesterday evening their Serene Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Mecklenburgh Schwerin, arrived with a grand retinue at St James's Hotel, Cleveland Row, in perfect health, from the continent.

The Prince, though in an undress, wore the ensigns of royal and military orders.

The ladies in their Royal Highnesses suite appeared to be fair, beautiful, and of sanguine complexions; and, upon their arrival, seemed to fix their attention on the outside scite of the antiquated, though imperial palace of St James's.

The Princess appears youthful, lovely, and perfectly striking, even to the nicest eye of discernment. The habits of the royal visitors are English, and their air easy, graceful, and extremely agreeable.

Yesterday a Board of Admiralty was summoned to meet, and a great number of officers have received orders to attend.

Yesterday morning some dispatches were received from Ireland, which contain an account of the transports there having nearly finished their lading of provisions, and would sail for America as soon as the convoy is ready.

Yesterday a number of letters, received on Tuesday night from Gibraltar, were sent from the Secretary of State's office to be delivered to the several noblemen to whom they were addressed.

Yesterday advice was received from India, by way of Bassora, of the Sultan and Magnanime men of war, with the following ships, having arrived at Madrass the 31st of March, viz:

Tartar,	Blandford,
Earl of Hertford,	Deptford,
Chesterfield,	Northumberland.
Mulgrave,	

It is said that Monsr. Suffrein, after landing his troops, was gone to the Mauritius; but there has not been a second action.

Sir Richard Bickerton had not arrived when the above account left India.

There is not the smallest foundation for the report of the arrival of the Sea Horse man of war from the East Indies.

The members of the Cabinet continue in town, as a council is to be held again to-morrow, at St James's, after the levee.

Yesterday morning an express arrived at the Admiralty from Vice-Admiral Lord Shuldham, with an account, received from the captain of a merchantman from Jamaica, of the loss of the Ramillies, of 74 guns.

It appears, that Admiral Greaves, who had the charge of the homeward-bound Jamaica convoy, kept a very northward course, to avoid the enemies cruisers, which he apprehended might be detached to intercept and pick up the tardy ships of the convoy. His flag was flying on board the Ramillies from his departure from Jamaica to the moment it was found necessary to quit her, for the preservation of the lives of her crew. She lost her masts on the 10th of last month, in a violent gale of wind, and continued ungovernable till the 19th, when she was abandoned, and left sinking. She was then in lat. 40 20. North, long. 17. West. A number of ships of the convoy were observed foundering between the 13th and 19th of September, though most of the crews were saved.

The Ramillies was built in 1763, and was reckoned one of the fastest sailors in the Navy. We are happy to find, that the mail on board her was preserved, and that the letters will be delivered to-morrow from the Post-Office.

It is remarkable, that the former Ramillies shared nearly the fate of the late ship of that name. She broke from her moorings, at Portsmouth, on the 15th of February 1760, and drove to pieces. She was then commanded by Captain Taylor, who, with most of his officers and crew, perished.

The Mentor, Whitesides, from Jamaica, to Liverpool, and Anne, Legge, from ditto, to London, foundered in a gale off Newfoundland.

The Bristol and Liverpool ships have suffered very considerably, more of them being lost in proportion to the number than are known to be of those for London; and, what is remarkable, that the finest ships have been the most unfortunate. Several families on board the Sarah Colbourn, Captain Hoare, for Liverpool, are unhappily lost in her. Most of the passengers and crews in the other ships were taken on board different vessels belonging to the fleet.

Many of the ships already arrived from Jamaica are in the most dreadful condition imaginable, the greatest part of their cargoes being washed out, and the v[illegible] mere wrecks.

The following is a [illegible]tare of the J[illegible]ca ships, which were bound for London, viz.

Arrived.	*Outstanding.*
Beckford, Caton	Friendship, Clarke
London, Spence	Gascoign, Chambers
Dumfries, Currie	Mary and Elisabeth, Ketson
Truelove, Moulton	Newberry, Nevers
Jamaica, Berry	Bell, Foster
Nancy, Robertson	Arundel, Mann
Peter, Hayes	Catharine, Alder
Mary Anne, Innes	Old Harbour, Browne
Worcester, Stewart	Dorothy, Delamare
Jamaica Planter, Hayes	Pallas, Warren
Trelawney, Moore	Hector, Cox
Lady Taylor, Ruthwin	Hanover, Nelson
Lady Juliana, Sayle	Salt Spring, Jones
Hibberts, Qualtro	Susannah, Orrick
Nathaniel Bailey, Moss	Lady Adventure, Cooper
Charming Molly, Gill	British Queen, Hodge
British Hero, Hill	Catharine, Steel
Ottley, Banks	Olive Branch, Trew
Juno, Webster	Black River, Kennedy
Ashley, Castles	Nancy, Davis
Diana, Terryll	Cornwallis, Appleby
St Anne's Planter, Bagree	Eagle, Sanders
Augustus Cæsar, Fowler.	Brothers, Gaul
Lost.	Commerce, Symonds
Salt River, Kennedy	Hannarell, ———
Witherwood, Evans	Lioness, store-ship
Anne, Leg	Silver Eel, hospital ship.
Dutton, Hector, old East-Indiaman	
Paenasus, Carr, supposed to be taken.	

The Augustus Cæsar, Captain Fowler, one of the Jamaica fleet that is arrived at Plymouth, brings advice, that the crew quitted the Ramillies on the 20th of September in the morning, and that she blew up the same day in the evening, the Captain having set her on fire. Her men were distributed on board the following ships, which were then in company, viz.

The Belle, Forster; Catherine, ———; Arundel, Mann; Commerce, Brig; Brothers, Curbing; Dorothy, Delamore; St Ann's Planter, Baigrie; and Silver Eel, ———, for London.

Industry, Wilson; Ellen, Borrowdale; and John, Henderson, for Liverpool.

Milford, Shaw; Goodhope, Munt; and Druid, Scott, for Bristol.

Every day furnishes us with fresh advices of the melancholy effects of the violent storm which the Jamaica fleet met with off the Banks of Newfoundland. Yesterday intelligence was received of the Ann, Capt. Sherrin, for London, and the Mentor Capt. Whiteside, for Liverpool, having foundered; their respective crews were saved, but we are sorry to find upwards of thirty persons perished on board the Dutton old Indiaman, several of whom were officers, and some French prisoners. Upwards of thirty sail belonging to this fleet are yet unaccounted for.

The Dutton, which was lost in the late storm on her passage from the West Indies, was a store-ship in Government service, coming home with old stores and invalid soldiers.

A gentleman is now, in London, who left the Texel on Monday last—14 sail of the line, two 44 guns ships, and four frigates, were then at single anchor, and ready to put to sea by the first fair wind. This fleet is certainly to sail down the Channel and join six sail of the line, and four or five smaller vessels from Brest, in order to form a joint fleet to annoy our Channel and homeward-bound trade, at a period, that our coasts are so destitute of ships of war.

The Dutch are making every exertion in their power to get a formidable fleet to sea by the 1st of November, to form some plan of attack in conjunction with the French. They boast they will be able by that time to have 32 sail of the line, which are ships from 50 to 62 guns at sea.

Five sail of merchantmen, under Dutch and Imperial colours, failed from the Texel for Philadelphia, on Sunday and Monday last, and are gone North about. Their cargoes are very valuable, and not worth less than from 15 to 25,000l. each.

A treaty of amity and commerce has been certainly signed and concluded between the Seven United Provinces and the States of America. Its principal tendency is to allow the merchandize of each country into the other as free of duty as circumstances will admit, and for America to receive the trade of Holland on the same footing as the most favoured nation.

By accounts said to be arrived from Lord Howe, of the 2d instant, we are informed that his Lordship was within two days sail of Gibraltar; so that we cannot remain long in suspence about the fate of the brave Elliot and his noble fellows, who have served under him with such persevering spirit as does honour to their country.

In the Amsterdam Gazette there is an account from Paris, in which the Duke de Crillon has the *modesty* to state the loss of the allies, on the late disaster of the floating batteries, to be no more than 71 Spaniards and 35 French killed, and about 200 wounded. Query,—Did his Grace give this account *on the word of a gentleman*?

Perhaps in the memory of man there never were batteries so well supplied and directed as those of Gibraltar. Scarce a work has been raised by the enemy against that fortress, that has not been set on fire by our batteries: within the first seven days of the last month, two batteries, which the enemy had constructed with infinite labour, namely, those of St Martin, and Mahon, were both set on fire; the former indeed did not suffer very much, as the flames were extinguished in half an hour; but the latter was almost totally destroyed, as the fire raged for full seven hours.

A letter from Hanover says, that orders are arrived there from England, for raising a regiment of soldiers, which are to learn their exercise, and be ready for service early in the spring; and that in Hesse more troops are to be raised for the service of England; but, to what parts they are to be sent is not yet known.

By letters received yesterday from Portsmouth, we learn, that the troops destined for the West Indies were to be embarked on board the merchantmen as this day. It is supposed the New York, Newfoundland, and West India fleets will sail from thence in the course of a short time.

They write from Amsterdam, that the banks near Dort had given way by the swell of the waters the 3d instant, and laid an extent of country of several miles under water.

Our affairs in India grow daily more precarious. The Marrhattas, who are as brave troops as any in the world, have made surprising improvements in their discipline; and it is thought, will, if the war continues long, become little inferior in that respect to the British troops, in which case the territorial property of this country in India, will not be of long standing, as, from their superiority in numbers, they must be victorious whenever they approach near us in that respect.

A report has been circulated this day, that the siege of Gibraltar was raised on the 19th of September; but we know not on what authority it is grounded.

A correspondent has seen a letter from an officer very near the Count d'Artois' person, in which the writer declares, that the Count says, the late *coup* of General Elliot, in destroying the floating batteries before Gibraltar, was one of the completest strokes ever exhibited.

The relieving of Gibraltar, however much that event may be wished for by the nation, will not it is affirmed, save that fortress to this country. On the contrary, the intended relief is said to be only meant, by the minister, to keep something in hand to bribe the younger branch of the house of Bourbon into a peace. An offer, if we may believe report, has already been made, by Mr Fitzherbert to Count d'Aranda, to cede Gibraltar for the island of Porto Rico and the repossession of West Florida; which last is meant by administration as an asylum for the American loyalists. The lands on the Mississippi, likewise, from Point Coopee to Illinois are intended for the same purpose, and to be granted in parcels, proportioned to the merits and misfortunes of individuals, to those unfortunate persons who have suffered for their adherence to Great-Britain. Besides this, they are to be furnished with shipping to convey them from the different ports of America to their respective destinations; and rations of provisions, sufficient for a year after their arrival, are to be allowed them. This measure, it is thought, will establish a friendly colony in America, that will

tise, in the space of a few years, to a degree of prosperity, in point of numbers and wealth, equal to any we have lost; it being well known, that all the West-India islands can be amply supplied with provisions and lumber from the banks of the Mississippi. The Jamaica planters, however, are much alarmed at the proposed cession of Porto Rico, as it will interfere with their commerce; it being one of the largest and most fertile islands in the West-Indies.

A husbandman, being a few weeks since at work in the marshes at Blythburgh, observed a very large dog, which belonged to his master there, engaged with something in the river: before the man could get up to him, he had conquered his antagonist, and drawn him several yards on the land; he proved to be a very large skait, which weighed forty three pounds and an half, and afforded several gentlemen a good dinner.

Yesterday a very large porpoise was discovered coming with the tide through the center arch of London-bridge, and immediately several watermen, with their boats, set off to kill it. After receiving several wounds from the boat-hooks, the creature was irritated to such a degree, that he attacked the boat next him, and overturned the same, in which were two watermens apprentices, one of whom was unfortunately drowned. The porpoise was afterwards killed opposite the Falcon.

The whole of the British fleet in North America and the West Indies at this time, consists of thirty four ships of the line, which are stationed as under:

Gone with Admirals Pigot, Hood, and Drake, to America,			
Formidable	98	Magnificent	74
Prince George	98	Conqueror	74
Barfleur	98	Hercules	74
Duke	90	Warrior	74
Namur	90	Valiant	74
Alcide	74	Prudent	64
Fame	74	Torbay	74
Marlborough	74	Shrewsbury	74
Alfred	74	Repulse	64
Bedford	74	America	64
Princessa	74	Belliqueux	64
Monarch	74	St Alban's	64
Arrogant	74	Agamemnon	64
With Admiral Rowley at Jamaica,			
London	90	Prothée	64
Royal Oak	74	Nonsuch	64
Ajax	74	Yarmouth	64
Prince William	64		

One sailed for Antigua in August.

The Ajax, Bedford, Torbay, Shrewsbury, Princessa, Royal Oak, and Prothée, are all to come home next spring.

We are sorry to find that three of the men of war belonging to Admiral Pigot's fleet have been on shore in the Gulph, but were got off without much damage, excepting the Monarch of 74 guns, and she was ordered back to Jamaica.

Extract of a letter, dated the 27th of May 1782, from a gentleman at Skeensborough, in the district of Vermont, to a gentleman now resident in this metropolis.

"My dear Friend,

"I hope we shall soon experience the blessings of peace; for the miseries of war are no longer to be endured by the unhappy people of this continent.

"In fact, there is nothing but confusion and wretchedness to be met with wherever you turn your eye, through the whole of this unhappy country. With a little proper management by the directors of affairs on your side, the Colonies might now be gained without the loss of a single drop of blood. The people cannot pay the taxes, and are therefore abhorrent from the continuance of the war. The bulk of them do not at this day wish for independence. Independence is, if possible, more dreaded by them than even war; since, as subjects of the Congress, they would be liable to the payment of the enormous debt (some hundreds of millions, according to Congress currency) contracted during the troubles. On the contrary, if they are placed on the footing they were in the year 1763, which is their most ardent wish, they hope to get rid of such an intolerable burden. If your ministers are wise, and well informed of what passes here, they will avail themselves of this disposition. Be assured, that offers calculated to meet it from your side, would occasion a change of men and measures in this part of the world. And though a Hancock, an Adams, or a Franklin, may rule the roast to-day, by a little seasonable address to the electors, who, you know, chuse their provincial rulers, as well as Congress, annually, men of a very different complexion would be chosen to-morrow; men who would be happy in a re-union, on condition the Continent was left precisely as it was situate in 1763. The French connection is odious to the generality. It is particularly detested by the northern and eastern people, whose forefathers so often bled in contests with that cunning cruel nation. The clergy are every where clamourous against the *Whore of Babylon*. In short, every thing is ripe for a revolution in favour of the parent country, if she has the wisdom to seize the fortunate opportunity."

Extract of a letter from Holyhead, Oct. 4.

"I am sorry to acquaint you with the loss of his Majesty's frigate the Stag, of 32 guns; the night of the 2d instant it blew a hurricane at N. N. E. and continued so until the next morning, when, after cutting away all her masts, throwing the guns, &c. overboard, and the gale still continuing, yesterday afternoon she drove on shore near this harbour; fortunately the officers and crew were saved."

Sir Alexander Schomberg asserts, that the hull of the Stag has not gone to pieces on Thursday morning last, when he left the Head.

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, October 10.

"A letter received on Wednesday from Paris says, it is reported there that peace is or near being concluded between England and the Americans, not to the advantage of the court of France; and what gives some ground for the report is, that Dr Franklin has just received some dispatches from Antee, the contents of which he has kept a secret, and that he is preparing to return home.

"By advices from Madrid, received by way of France, we learn, that as soon as the news of the destruction of the gunboats, &c. arrived at that capital, a council was called, at the conclusion of which, a proclamation was issued, ordering all prisoners confined in the different goals of the kingdom to be liberated, (those belonging to the Holy Inquisition excepted,) masses to be said in all places of public worship for three days and nights without intermission, recommending the people to fast and humiliate themselves, and to implore the assistance of Providence to protect the fleets and armies of his most Catholic Majesty against the numerous host of heretics they shortly expected to encounter. As soon as this proclamation was issued, the King took a bottle of spring water, a small loaf of bread, retired to his chamber, and locked himself in, determined not to have any communication with any person on any account whatever, till the expiration of the above time.

"Last week, a man came to a blacksmith's shop in Shoreditch, and asked him whether he would purchase a quantity of old iron. The blacksmith, upon looking it over, and finding that it consisted of old swords, and other articles, which he could work up to advantage, offered the man half a guinea for the lot, which he took readily. Upon sorting the different articles, there was one sword of a very curious make, with inscriptions on it, and a coat of arms. The blacksmith the next day went to an eminent antiquarian, and shewed it to him, who soon discovered, that, by the inscription, it was a sword of the famous Oliver Cromwell, and the arms were those of the Commonwealth of England. He immediately bought it of the blacksmith for ten guineas, and they both parted pleased with each other's bargain.

"There is now living in the work-house at Carmarthen a man named Evan Williams, who is one hundred and forty-five years of age; he maintained himself, till within these six months, by mending the roads and working in the fields; but being at length struck with a stroke of the palsy, was obliged to seek an asylum in that charitable house. He served his apprenticeship in London, and was out of his time the year Charles the First was beheaded, which he perfectly remembers, he being present and an eye-witness of that horrid transaction."

This day, the Lord Advocate gave an elegant entertainment to the Lord Provost and Magistrates of this city, at his house in George's Square.

Wednesday at the Quarter Sessions for Durham, the Grand Jury certified the grain as follows:—Wheat, per bushel (Winchester measure) 6 s. 2½ d.—Rye, 3 s. 11 d.—Barley 3s. 1 d. Malt, 4 s. 6 d.—Oats, 2 s 2 d.—White Peas, 3 s. 9 d.—Grey Peas, 3 s. 3 d.—Beans, 3 s. 3 d.

At the Quarter Sessions for Alnwick, the Grand Jury certified the price of grain as follows:—Wheat per quarter, (Winchester measure) 1 l. 18 s.—Oats, 13 s. 4 d.—Barley, 1 l. 1 s. 4 d.—Rye, 1 l. 4 s.—Beans, 1 l. 8 s.—Peas, 1 l. 8 s.—White Peas, 1 l. 18 s.

Extract of a letter from Newcastle, Oct. 12.

"This day 35 waggons, with near 60 Artillery men, and two Officers, are expected to arrive here from Woolwich, on their road to Tynemouth, in order to fortify that place."

Extract of a letter from Dublin, October 8.

"Saturday, at a Post Assembly of the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, and Commons, to take into consideration the conduct of certain persons who are beating up for Fencible regiments in this city, Mr Tandy, on the Sheriff's declaring there was a house, immediately rose, and introduced the resolutions which he was prevented on a former day from laying before them.—They consist chiefly of a declaration that the Parliament, on granting five thousand regulars to assist Great Britain, had certainly considered this nation in a perfect state of safety, and that no event whatever had since that period changed the scene, so as to cause an increase in the military establishment: That they were injurious and an insult to the Volunteer army, and tended to lay additional burdens on the people; and being done without the concurrence of an Irish Parliament, ought not to be suffered to be placed on our establishment; therefore it was necessary to instruct the representatives of the city to oppose any grant of money for their support, and likewise to request the Magistrates to use their utmost endeavours to suppress them. Mr Sankey, who, on a former day, had prevented the sense of the Sheriffs and Commons from being taken on this important matter, by insisting on telling the House, was now obliged to have recourse to another stratagem; for, finding by the number of gentlemen who attended, that there was no probability of succeeding in that way, he now proposed that the Sheriffs should leave the chair; which, after a short debate, was rejected by a majority of thirty-three. The principal resolutions then passed unanimously, and one or two with a single negative.

The supporters of the resolutions were,

Mr Tandy, Mr Worthington,
Mr Binns, Mr Mulhern,
Mr Howisch;

The opposers,

Mr Sankey, Mr Wilson,
Mr James Magee.

"The only objection the opposers had (for argument they did not pretend to) was, that the people ought not to interfere with the higher powers, but leave the entire management to themselves.—Blessed doctrine! Happy, thrice happy Dublin, in such *wise*, *virtuous*, and *spirited* citizens!"

Extract of a letter from Dublin, Oct. 9.

"Last Friday se'nnight, the Privy Council sat at the Castle, on the subject of encouraging and providing a suitable asylum for the Genevese, who may prefer living under our free government, to the mutilitated constitution of their republic; when it was unanimously determined to recommend the matter in the strongest manner to his Majesty's royal consideration, and, in consequence, dispatches to that purpose were sent off next day; since which we hear with pleasure, that his Majesty has most graciously prevented their wishes, by declaring he would exert the royal bounty in their favour, by a grant of 25,000 l. to defray the expences of the emigrants from their country to Ireland, and a like sum in aid of their establishment when arrived. Beside the offer made the Genevese by the earl of Ely, of a settlement in the county of Wexford, the Duke of Leinster has made not only a similar offer in the county of Kildare, but added thereto such encouragements as it is thought will determine the emigrants immediately to begin their journey.

"Monday there was a grand review of the different regiments which compose the garrison of Dublin, by the Lord Lieutenant, in his Majesty's park the Phœnix; when they went through a variety of manœuvres, &c. to the entire satisfaction of his Excellency, the general officers, and a vast concourse of spectators.

"Yesterday the Duke of Leinster beat up again for naval volunteers, and we are proud to say with great success.

"Last Saturday evening, between eight and nine o'clock, a slight shock of an earthquake was felt at Holyhead."

Extract of a letter from Cork, Oct. 3.

"Tuesday last arrived at Cove his Majesty's brig Antigua, Lieut. Barnes, from a cruize.

"Yesterday the Peggy of Cork, Capt. Patrick, arrived here from Jamaica. She was one of the fleet consisting of 90 sail and 7 line of battle ships, which sailed from Blue-Fields on the 25th July: The Captain reports, that many of the vessels at Kingston were left behind, as it was not supposed there that the convoy would sail until the first of August.

"On the 17th Sept. off the Banks of Newfoundland, they met a very hard gale of wind, which dispersed the whole fleet, and did other considerable damage.

"The Ardent man of war, was obliged to bear away for Halifax, and when the storm abated, Capt. Patrick saw the Ramillies and Glorieux men of war dismasted, and several other wrecks. He also fell in with a brig, the Captain of which informed him, that he had taken up the master, second mate, and a boy belonging to the Mentor of Liverpool, which ship had foundered: and same day he saw a very large poop with some people on it, though it was not in his power to relieve them; and we are sorry to say that he fears it belonged to the Ville de Paris, as he saw that ship during part of the gale in a very bad situation."

Extract of a letter from Sligo, Oct 4.

"We are sorry to be informed, that the king's cutter which arrived here some time since, with bedding, &c. for the naval recruits, was, on Friday the 20th ult. totally lost on the coast of Ercis.—The crew were miraculously saved.

To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury.

SIR,

I HAVE read with great pleasure, in the *Mercuries* of this and the last week, the authentic notice, given by resolutions signed by most honourable names, that Commissioners are appointed by the Freeholders of so many counties, to meet at Edinburgh, and concert together the best mode of defence for this part of Great Britain. How it has happened, that this part of Great Britain, called Scotland, is not defended as it ought to be, I shall not attempt to enquire, though I could tell a tale; *sed motos præstat componere fluctus*. Reflections on the past ought to be avoided by all those who sincerely wish concord and harmony for the future; and I shall, therefore, leave to their own meditations also, the Freeholders * of that county who seem to be so cold upon a subject that warms other men.

As it appears to be the opinion of the generality of these Freeholders, whose sentiments are yet made public, that a more effectual mode of defence than the present one is highly necessary, it is to be hoped, that when the Commissioners, agreed as they are on this point, meet at Edinburgh, they will, after communicating to one another the circumstances of their different counties, frame such a sketch of a bill as will appear unexceptionable to those who really desire that their country should have an internal defence. If there be any county, or counties, (which God forbid) who shall ultimately appear averse to every mode of arming their country, it seems easy; and, I hope, it will not be thought too indulgent, to except these counties, by a clause in the bill (when it is presented by the other counties to Parliament) from the inconveniencies which attend the use of arms. I am, Sir, your's, &c.

Edinburgh, Oct. 12. MEMNON.

* *Vide* Account of the Mid Lothian Meeting, in the *Mercury*, Oct. 2.

LEITH SHIPPING.

ARRIVED,

Oct. 14. Enighden, Lundberg, from Gottenburgh, dales and iron.
Adamson, Lyell, from Perth, with goods.
Elisabeth, Thomson, from Alloa, with whisky.
Jean, Barr, from ditto, with wheat.
Industry, Duncansch, from Manner, with spokes.

SAILED,

Peggy, M'Laren, for Inverness, with goods.
Robert, Strong, for Shetland, with ditto.
De Cornelia Enetteria, Johnston, for Ostend, with lead.
Jean, Bell, for Glasgow, with sundries.
Barbara Gray, Anderson, for Alemouth, in ballast.
Eliza, Hodge, for Dantzig, in ditto.
Betsey and Brothers, Wilhart, for ditto, in ditto.
Aurora, Gavin, for Hamburgh, with coals.

SEQUESTRATION.

Messrs Mayne and Graham, late bankers in London.

COPY AFTER ORDERS,

WEST BARNS CAMP, *6th October* 1782.

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF BUCCLEUGH is happy to have another opportunity of thanking the OFFICERS, NONCOMMISSIONED OFFICERS, and SOLDIERS of the two Flank Companies of the Sutherland Fencible Regiment, for their particular good behaviour, in every respect, since they came under his command.

The Duke does not doubt that this public testimony of their good behaviour will be most acceptable to the Colonel of their regiment, and also to the Head of that Family from whose public spirit and influence the internal strength of this country has received such additional force.

To Captain M'Lean, *or the Officer commanding the Sutherland Fencible flank Companies in Camp.*

Edinburgh, 14th October 1782.

THERE was FOUND straying in Broughton-Loan, on Thursday afternoon last, a BAY MARE, without saddle, bridle, or halter.—Any person who can prove her to be their property, will have her restored, in paying the expence of advertising and other charges, by applying at the Council Chamber, Edinburgh.

RENFREW, OCTOBER 8, 1782.

AT the Michaelmas Meeting of the County of Renfrew, there was laid before the Noblemen, Freeholders, and Commissioners of Supply, the bill presented by the Marquis of Graham to the House of Commons for the better ordering the Militia Forces in Scotland; also the sketch of a bill framed by a committee of Noblemen and Gentlemen at Edinburgh, for the better ordering the Fencible Men in this part of the united kingdom; when it was the unanimous opinion of the meeting, That it would be highly necessary and expedient to establish a proper internal force in Scotland; but as they could not altogether approve of any of the plans submitted to the consideration of the meeting, they appointed the Right Hon. the Earl of Glencairn, Sir Robert Pollock of Pollock, John Shaw Stewart of Greenock, William M'Dowall of Garthland, Alexander Speirs of Elderly, and Alexander Cunninghame of Craigends, Esquires, as a committee, to meet and correspond with Gentlemen from other counties, and with the permanent committee of Noblemen and Gentlemen at Edinburgh, to deliberate further upon the subject, and to report their proceedings to the Convener of the county; and desire him to call a meeting, when the opinion of the county relative to the bill may be given to their representative in parliament.

The meeting unanimously return their thanks to the Marquis of Graham, for his endeavours to procure a proper internal defence for Scotland, and his readiness to support whatever plan shall appear to the county's most eligible for this country.

They likewise vote their thanks to the committee of Noblemen and Gentlemen at Edinburgh, for their zeal and attention on this occasion.

GLENCAIRN, Preses.

AT LONDON—FOR LEITH,
THE LOVELY MARY,
WILLIAM BEATSON Master,
Now at Hawley's Wharf, taking in goods for Edinburgh, and all places adjacent to the frith of Forth, and will sail with the first convoy from the Nore.
Letters on business may be directed to the Master, at the Edinburgh Coffeehouse, Swithin's Alley.

To the Printer of the CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

SIR,

THE Theatre has always been my favourite amuſement; and when conducted under proper regulations, affords an excellent moral: it expands the mind, often cooped up too much in ſelfiſh purſuits, naturally inclining it to charitable and generous actions, diſpoſing it to emulate the virtuous, and deteſt the vicious characters thereon repreſented. Of late there appeared upon the London ſtage, a ſtrange ſpecies of theatrical entertainment—the Beggar's Opera, burleſqued, by tranſmuting the males into females, and the females into males, which appears to me not only an inſult to the taſte of a polite audience, but likewiſe to the memory of the author of that admirable opera.—What more abſurd, than to ſuppoſe Polly with a maſculine voice and athletic ſhoulders! The extreme ridiculouſneſs of the thing may create a temporary laugh; ſo does Punch and his wife Joan; the latter of which is perhaps the more rational entertainment of the two.

It was with pleaſure I lately learned that Mr Digges is engaged at the Edinburgh theatre for the enſuing winter ſeaſon, and that the celebrated Miſs Wood is to accompany him. Mr Digges's powers in the character of Macheath are *univerſally* known; and, notwithſtanding his advanced age, he perhaps ſtands unrivalled in it: Miſs Wood, in Polly, eſpecially when ſupported by Mr Digges, is *altogether inimitable*. The obſervation which Partridge, in Tom Jones, made, when he ſaw Mr Garrick, in the character of Hamlet, may be juſtly applied to Miſs Wood in that of Polly. If to theſe a good Lucy could be procured, with a few decent ſubordinate characters, I could almoſt pronounce with certainty, that it would not only produce an elegant entertainment to the Edinburgh audience, but likewiſe encreaſe the emoluments of the theatre.

THEATRICUS.

SEALOCK SHIPPING.

SAILED,

Oct. 13. Siſters, Matſon, for Dantzick, in ballaſt.
Margaret, Stenhouſe, for Iverkeithing, in ditto.
Janet, Livingſton, for Leith, in ditto.
Maria Helinia, Shifelſon, for Norway.
Concordia, Evenſon, for ditto.
Neptune, Mitchell, for Dyſart, ditto.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

SUCH of the Creditors of CUTHBERT GORDON and COMPANY, late of the Cudbear Manufactory in Leith, or CUTHBERT GORDON late merchant, and of ſaid manufactory, as have not yet lodged their grounds of debt, and oaths on the verity of them, with the truſtees for the creditors, are deſired to lodge their grounds of debt, and oaths thereon, in the hands of Ellis Martin, or John Anderſon, merchants in Leith, the truſtees, betwixt and the 30th of October current, otherwiſe they will be cut off from any ſhare of the funds recovered, as a diviſion of them is then to take place.

ALL Perſons who have any demands upon the deceaſed Captain ROBERT ELLIOT at Hobſburn, are deſired to lodge exact notes thereof with William Riddell writer to the ſignet, or Gideon Pott at Penchriſt; and ſuch as are indebted to the ſaid deceaſed Captain Robert Elliot, are requeſted forthwith to make payment to the ſaid Gideon Pott, who is legally authoriſed to receive and diſcharge all debts due the repreſentatives of the ſaid Capt. Robert Elliot. Not to be repeated.

THE Creditors of JOHN GRAY, Eſq; of Dalmarnock, in purſuance of the reſolution of laſt general meeting, are requeſted to meet by themſelves, or their doers properly authoriſed, in the houſe of Mrs Sheid vintner in Glaſgow, on Friday the 18th October current, where ſundry matters of importance are to be laid before them.

A BAKE-HOUSE TO SELL.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, on Monday the 4th November next, betwixt the hours of four and five o'clock afternoon,

That well-frequented BAKE-HOUSE, near the foot of Forreſter's Wynd, conſiſting of a Bakehouſe, Oven, and Cellar, formerly belonging to and poſſeſſed by the deceaſed Thomas Murray, ſen. baker, and preſently poſſeſſed by Mr Archibald Sawers baker, who will ſhow the ſame.

The preſent rent is 14 l. on a tack current for ſeven years after Whitſunday next: The whole inſured in the Edinburgh Friendly Inſurance Office on the old plan, and the premium paid up.

The articles of roup and title-deeds to be ſeen in the hands of James Gentle, at Mr John Dundas's clerk to the ſignet, College Wynd.

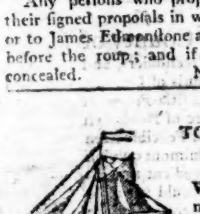
FARMS to LET.

TO be LET, by public roup, on Wedneſday the 30th of October 1782, at eleven o'clock forenoon, within the town-houſe of Dunſe, for ten years after Martinmas next, the term of entry,

The following FARMS of the eſtate of LANGTON, in the ſhire of Berwick, viz. The Farm of LADYFLAT, conſiſting of about 200 Engliſh acres fine arable land, all incloſed and ſubdivided, and in fencible order, and well adapted for either corn or graſs;—the farm of HARDENS and HAIRLAW, conſiſting of about 450 acres, part arable and part paſture grounds; and to this farm may be added the two incloſures called *Hardens Parks*, conſiſting of 120 acres:—alſo, the farm of STOBSWOOD and SELBURN-RIG, conſiſting of about 900 acres, partly arable and partly paſture grounds. The farms are in exceeding good order, and the whole ſtraw ſteilbow.—John Cumming in Gavinton will ſhow the farms of Ladyflat and Hardens. Stobſwood will be ſhown by Henry Lunam the tenant.

Any perſons who propoſe to deal by private bargain, may give in their ſigned propoſals in writing to John Robertſon writer in Edinburgh, or to James Edmeſtone at Langton-houſe, which will be conſidered of before the roup; and if any of them are accepted, the others will be concealed. Not to be repeated.

SALE OF A SLOOP.



TO be SOLD at Sealock, on Saturday the 19th October current, at twelve o'clock noon,

THE GOOD SLOOP CONCORD,

With her Floatboat and Appurtenances, as ſhe now lies at Sealock, about 60 tons burden, well found, with a ſmall draught of water, and is remarkably well calculated for the coaſting and canal trade.

Any perſon inclining to purchaſe previous to the ſale, may apply to Henry Swinton at Sealock, or John Gibſon, weſt end Canal, by Glaſgow.

A HULL OF A SLOOP.

TO be SOLD by public roup, at Mrs Clyde's, vintner in Kirkcaldy, upon Friday the 25th of October,

THE HULL OF A SLOOP, Leith built, about 60 tons burden, a good firm veſſel, in good order, fit for the coaſting trade. Any perſon wanting a private bargain, may apply to Scott and Miller ſhipbuilders in Kirkcaldy. Not to be repeated.

THE MEDICINE
For the Cure of the Bite of a Mad Dog,

Prepared by WILLIAM HILL, Eſq; of Ormſkirk, Lancaſhire, and his Nephews Meſſrs *William Hill* and *James Berry*,

Is (by appointment)

SOLD by GEORGE REID, PRINTER,

At his houſe, bottom of Fiſher's Land Cloſe, Lawn-market, Edinburgh, At 5 s. 3 d. each Doſe, with proper Directions for its Application.

☞ The Public are requeſted to obſerve, That this Medicine is ſold no where elſe in Edinburgh; and that each packet is ſealed with Mr Hill's Coat of Arms, and ſigned by Mr James Berry.

As the accident for which this medicine is uſed, is of the moſt alarming nature, and ſerious in its conſequence, the importance of obtaining it authentic muſt be obvious; and therefore every perſon having occaſion for it is requeſted to be particular in obſerving that each packet is ſealed and ſigned as above mentioned, as the ſureſt means to avoid being impoſed on by ſpurious preparations.

N. B. This Medicine having been firſt diſcovered for the ſake of the Human Species, *and taken by them with uninterrupted ſucceſs for near a century, ſeveral perſons were deſirous of giving it to* ANIMALS. *In compliance, therefore, with their requeſt, a ſimilar medicine has been adapted for the Brute Creation, which may be had as above,* price 5 s. 3 d. *the doſe, with proper directions.*

Where alſo may be had,

ALL SIR JOHN HILL's MEDICINES, viz.

1.

THE PECTORAL BALSAM OF HONEY,

For CONSUMPTIONS, COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, &c.

☞ THE experience of more than 30 years, in which this valuable medicine has been taken, with ſucceſs, by an incredible number of people, is the beſt proof that poſſibly can be exhibited in its favour.—The ſuperior virtue it poſſeſſes over every other hitherto invented, in the cure of Colds, Coughs, Hoarſeneſs, Catarrhs, Aſthmas, and Conſumptions, is univerſally acknowledged. This has induced mean and intereſted perſons to attempt counterfeits, with which they have ſometimes impoſed upon the unwary. The Public are therefore reſpectfully acquainted, that the genuine medicine is ſold, by appointment of Sir JOHN HILL's Executrix, in bottles, 3 s. each, with bills of directions, by ſaid GEORGE REID, and no where elſe in Edinburgh.

The Balſam of Honey, within thoſe few years, has been found uſeful in other diſeaſes; ſuch as the Gravel, Cholic, and Evil. It may be taken at all times; nor are any particular rules of life neceſſary.

3. For the GRAVEL. TINCTURE of GOLDEN ROD. Price 4 s. the bottle.

4. ESSENCE of WATER-DOCK, for the SCURVY, LEPROSY, and all CUTANEOUS DISORDERS.

5. VERONICA, or SPEEDWELL DROPS; for ſtengthening weakened conſtitutions, whether impaired by long illneſs, or hurt by too free living, or from ill cured diſeaſes.

6. LETTUCE JUICE; to ſerve the purpoſes of Laudanum, without its danger. It poſſeſſes the virtues of Opium, but it has not its diſguſtful taſte, ill ſmell, or miſchievous effects. Taken at night, it gives reſt; in the day-time, eaſe and cheerfulneſs; having the effect of cordials, without their heat.

7. TINCTURE of POLYPODY. The FAMILY PURGE. The celebrated CATHARTIC of the ancient Greeks. It is ſafe, pleaſant and effectual. It operates within an hour or two after taking; and that without the leaſt uneaſineſs, griping, or ſharpneſs. In habitual coſtiveneſs, it is the beſt of all medicines, becauſe it does not bind afterwards.

8. ESSENCE OF RESTHARROW, for the Gravel and Stone. To diſſolve the ſtone in the bladder, ſays Dr Hill, has baffled all the attempts I have ever made; but the good is infinite that will be obtained by the root of Reſtharrow, in every other ſtate of this terrible diſeaſe; and eaſe, with ſafety, will be had, even in that worſt of all. For thoſe who cannot get the root, this Eſſence is prepared. It immediately ſoftens and cleanſes the paſſages; cauſes a great and eaſy flow of urine; and ſoon brings down the gravel and ſmall ſtones, with leſs pain.

9. VOLATILE SPIRIT OF FEVERFEW, for the cure of Head-achs, and Prevention of Palſies and Apoplexies, often following the worſt kinds of them.

10. ALOEDARIAN DROPS, for diſorders of the ſtomach, and chronic diſeaſes which thence derive their origin; for ſtrengthening broken conſtitutions, and ſoftening the decays of age.

11. RED SPEEDWELL DROPS, for heats and redneſs in the face.

12. CARLINE TINCTURE, excellent for a wandering gout, and for ſtrengthening the ſtomach and opening obſtructions.

13. The CYRENÆAN JUICE, for NERVOUS DISORDERS. It cures head-achs, fits, tremblings, ſpaſms, weakneſs, vapours, and melancholy: it ſoftens phlegm; keeps the bowels properly open; and cures all hyſterical complaints. It is alſo a certain cure for the convulſive and common Aſthma.

14. BALSAMIC TINCTURE OF AGRIMONY, for the cure of the JAUNDICE, and other diſorders of the LIVER.

15. CANADA BALSAM, or STRENGTHENING DROPS, for Weakneſſes in either ſex; whether occaſioned by EXCESS, ILL HABITS, or DISEASES; or attended with Lowneſs, Weakneſs, and Exhauſting Drains. They ſtrengthen, at the ſame time, the ſtomach, the back, the weakened organs, and the whole conſtitution.—Ladies, of any time of life, may, by this medicine, be freed from one of the moſt afflicting diſorders to which human nature is ſubject; and at a certain period, it is moſt highly uſeful.

16. TINCTURE OF SAGE, for the Weakneſs of Age.

15. TINCTURE OF CENTAURY, for WEAK STOMACHS.

17. GERMANDER DROPS, for Slow Fevers, or Nervous Fevers, which affect the ſpirits.

18. LIQUID EXTRACT OF HEMLOCK, for the Cure of CANCERS.

19. TINCTURE OF SPLEENWORT, for the cure of Hypochondriacal Diſorders.

20. GENUINE TINCTURE OF VALERIAN, for Nervous Diſorders. 2 s. 6 d.

21. PETASITE POWDERS, for the cure of Fevers. From the experience of more than ten years, in a great variety of caſes, this powder has been found effectual in the cure of Fevers, and incapable of doing any harm, or of producing any violent effects. It is ſold at 3 s. the ſix papers. One paper is a doſe.

22. SPAR TINCTURE, for the Cure of the GRAVEL; Pains in the back and loins; Ulcerations of the kidneys, and urinary paſſages, and ſmall STONES.

23. CELANDINE, for the PILES; a medicine which regulates their diſcharges; prevents their ever being obſtructed, or ever bleeding too freely; moderates the pain, and preſerves the health.

24. SONCHUS JUICE, for the Cure of DEAFNESS. It is prepared from the Juice of the Great Creeping Sow Thiſtle, with uſeful additions, and has cured multitudes of perſons, ſome in a condition thought beyond cure by very judicious practitioners.

Of whom alſo may be had,

FREEMAN's ANTISCORBUTIC BITTER DROPS, price 3 s. the bottle.——N. B. Any perſon who takes half a dozen bottles together, will have them at 15 s.

The CYPRIAN PREVENTIVE, price 10 s. 6 d. each, in bottle or powder.

CHINESE LOTION, price 5 s. the bottle.

Edinburgh SYPHILITIC ANTIDOTE, 5 s. the ſmall, and 10 s. 6 d. the large bottle.

By Adjournment, and Prices Reduced.

TO be SOLD, by public voluntary roup, within John's Coffee-houſe of Edinburgh, on Monday the 25th of November next, betwixt the hours of five and ſix afternoon,

The Lands and Eſtate of NEWFIELD, lying in the pariſh of Dundonald, within four miles of the towns of Irvine and Kilmarnock, and eight of the county town of Ayr. Theſe lands are ſufficiently incloſed and divided by hedges and belts of planting. The proprietor has been ſeveral years in the natural poſſeſſion of the whole, and has laid out very conſiderable ſums in improvement. There is an exceeding good houſe upon the eſtate, with a ſuitable garden, and offices of all kinds.

The grounds abound with coal, which may be brought to yield conſiderable returns, being well ſituated for ſales, and within a very few miles of lime.

The Lands hold of a ſubject ſuperior, for payment of ſmall feu-duties, and the teinds are valued.

A plan of the eſtate, with the progreſs and articles of ſale may be ſeen by applying to Mr David Ruſſel accomptant in Edinburgh, William Dick writer to the ſignet, or the proprietor at Newfield.

The upſet-price will now be 8000 l. Sterling.

If the above eſtate is ſold, then there will be expoſed to roup at the ſame time and place,

The Superiority of the Four-merk-land of old extent of Braidiland, lying in the bailliery of Cunningham, and ſhire of Ayr. The old extent of theſe lands, which are holden of the Crown, is aſcertained by a retour prior to 1681, and they give a qualification in the county. The progreſs may be ſeen by applying as above.

AND,

The Lands of LETHAM, lying in the pariſh of Arngaſk, and ſhire of Fife. They are of conſiderable extent, and have been in grais for ſeveral years.

They are held of a ſubject for payment of a ſmall feu-duty.

Andrew Murray of Conland, near Kinroſs, will inform as to particulars. And the progreſs and meaſurement may be ſeen by applying as above.

LANDS TO SELL,

In the county of Berwick, and Pariſh of Coldingham.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, on Wedneſday the 8th day of January 1783, within the houſe of Mrs Weir vintner in Dunſe, between the hours of ten and twelve forenoon,

The Lands and Eſtate of MOORHALL, formerly part of the lands of Hillend, containing 164 acres and a half, Engliſh meaſure, all incloſed and ſubdivided with ditch and hedge. The lands are in the poſſeſſion of John Conſtable the proprietor, all improved, pleaſantly ſituated, and command a fine proſpect of the country. They lie juſt upon the poſt road, within two miles of Coldingham, nine miles of Berwick upon Tweed, and three miles of Eyemouth, where plenty of lime is to be had at a reaſonable price. There is a very neat manſion-houſe on the eſtate, with an complete ſet of offices. The lands hold of Mr Home of Wedderburne, and pay an yearly feu-duty of 7 d. Sterling.

For particulars apply to the proprietor, attorney in Berwick, or to Thomas Johnſon of Templehall, one of Mr Conſtable's truſtees, who has power to conclude a private bargain any time before the ſale; and the title-deeds of the lands, and copies of the articles of the roup, may be ſeen in the hands of Adam Watſon writer in Dunſe.

LANDS & TENEMENTS at PORTO-BELLO, And a HOUSE in NICOLSON's STREET,

FOR SALE.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange coffeehouſe, in Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 20th of November next, betwixt the hours of four and five afternoon,

That part of the Lands of FREEGATE, lying in the pariſh of Duddingſton and ſhire of Edinburgh, on the ſouth ſide of the high road leading from Edinburgh to Muſſelburgh, immediately to the ſouth-weſt of the old houſe known by the name of *Porto-Bello*, conſiſting of about 12 Engliſh acres, with ſtable, barn, and byre, and other office-houſes, preſently poſſeſſed by Allan Livingſton, by tack for nineteen years from Martinmas laſt, but in which there is a breach at the end of the firſt eight years; together alſo with ſeveral Tenements of HOUSES at Porto-Bello, poſſeſſed by different tenants, with a garden; all holding feu of William Muir, Eſq; of Caldwell.

The houſe, preſently in the natural poſſeſſion of the proprietor, conſiſts of three rooms, a kitchen, and garrets, with hen-houſe, rabbit-houſe, and other conveniencies. The garden, which is likewiſe in the proprietor's poſſeſſion, conſiſts of about an acre of ground, incloſed by brick and ſtone walls, which are lined with fruit-trees of the beſt kinds, and which, with a row of eſpaliers round the garden, have been yielding fruit for theſe two years paſt.

Theſe ſubjects are agreeably ſituated near the ſea, about half-way betwixt Edinburgh and Muſſelburgh; and ſeveral of the houſes have been hitherto let to families for the benefit of ſea-bathing, and have the conveniency of ſeveral ſtage-coaches paſſing to and from Edinburgh ſeveral times a day.

Part of the grounds afford proper and agreeable ſituations for building on, and might be feued out in lots to advantage; and, ſhould the purchaſer incline to carry on a brick and tyle work, or a pottery or brown pot-work, the grounds afford proper clay near the ſurface, of which brick of an excellent quality was made ſome yearsago.

At ſame time to be ſold,

A HOUSE lying on the eaſt ſide of the ſouth end of Nicolſon's ſtreet, being the third flat above the ground ſtorey of that ſtone tenement nearly oppoſite to Mr Gib's meeting-houſe, built not many years ago, conſiſting of three rooms and a kitchen, with an excellent cellar, and other conveniencies, preſently poſſeſſed by Mrs M'Donald, at the moderate rent of 10 l. and with which a garret in the ſame tenement will likewiſe be ſold. The purchaſer will have right to a pump-well, and a green for drying clothes.

The articles of roup, with the progreſs of writs, are to be ſeen in the hands of George Clapperton writer in Edinburgh. John Provan, baker at Porto-Bello, will ſhow the ſubjects there; and thoſe wanting information as to further particulars, or who would incline to treat for a private bargain preceding the day of ſale, may apply to the ſaid Geo. Clapperton.

JUDICIAL SALE.

TO be SOLD by judicial roup, within the Parliament or New Seſſion-houſe of Edinburgh, before the Lord Ordinary on the bills for the time, upon Monday the 25th day of November next, betwixt the hours of four and five afternoon,

The ACRES of LAND, extending to Seven and a half, or thereby, lying within the liberty of the burgh of Renfrew, being part of the unentailed ſubjects which belonged to the deceaſed James Campbell of Blythſwood, Eſq; which, for a tack of nineteen years, are proven to be well worth 2 l. 5 s. per acre, and which, for the ſeven acres and a half, amounts to 16 l. 17 s. 6 d. The proven value and upſet price is 388 l. 6 s. 3 d.

Some of theſe acres are preſently let at no leſs than 4 l. 19 s. per acre; and although they are proven to be worth only 16 l. 17 s. 6 d. of yearly rent in whole, for a nineteen year's tack, yet, by the proof, it appears, that to let them ſeparately, or by acres, they might bring a higher rent; and accordingly they do actually yield at preſent 23 l. 12 s. 6 d. of yearly rent.

By adjournment, at ſame time to be ſold,

The HOUSES and YARDS at CLAYSLOP, which belonged to the ſaid deceaſed James Campbell, the upſet price of which was formerly 161 l. ſterling, but now lowered to 60 l.

The title-deeds of the whole, with the articles and conditions of roup, are to be ſeen in the hands of Mr John Callendar one of the depute-clerks of ſeſſion, or George Clapperton writer in Edinburgh; and perſons wanting information as to further particulars will pleaſe apply to the ſaid George Clapperton.

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